

July 19, 1967

Robison	Smith, Iowa	Vigorito
Rodino	Smith, N.Y.	Waggonner
Rogers, Colo.	Smith, Okla.	Waldie
Rogers, Fla.	Snyder	Walker
Rooney, Pa.	Springer	Wampler
Rostenkowski	Stafford	Watkins
Roth	Staggers	Watson
Roudebush	Stanton	Watts
Roush	Steed	Whalen
Rumsfeld	Stelger, Ariz.	Whalley
Ruppe	Stelger, Wis.	White
St Germain	Stephens	Whitken
Sandman	Stratton	Widnall
Satterfield	Stubblefield	Wiggins
Saylor	Stuckey	Williams, Miss.
Schadeberg	Sullivan	Williams, Pa.
Scherle	Taft	Willis
Schneebell	Talcott	Winn
Schweiker	Teague, Calif.	Wolfe
Schwengel	Teague, Tex.	Wyatt
Scott	Thompson, Ga.	Wydler
Selden	Thomson, Wis.	Wyllie
Shipley	Tierman	Wyman
Shriver	Tuck	Young
Sikes	Ullman	Zablocki
Sisk	Utt	Zion
Skubitz	Van Deerlin	Zwach
Slack	Vander Jagt	
Smith, Calif.		

NAYS—70

Annunzio	Ford	Nix
Ashley	William D.	O'Hara, Ill.
Barrett	Fraser	O'Hara, Mich.
Bingham	Friedel	O'Neill, Mass.
Blatnik	Gallagher	Patten
Boland	Gilbert	Philbin
Bolling	Gonzalez	Rees
Brown, Calif.	Green, Pa.	Reid, N.Y.
Burke, Mass.	Hanna	Resnick
Button	Hawkins	Reuss
Byrne, Pa.	Helstoski	Ronan
Celler	Hicks	Rooney, N.Y.
Cohelan	Hollfield	Rosenthal
Conte	Holland	Roybal
Conyers	Irwin	Ryan
Culver	Karsten	St. Onge
Daddario	Kastenmeier	Tenzer
Diggs	Leggett	Thompson, N.J.
Donohue	Matsunaga	Tunney
Dow	Mink	Udall
Eckhardt	Moorhead	Vanik
Edwards, Calif.	Morse, Mass.	Wilson
Farbstein	Moss	Charles H.
Feighan	Nedzi	Yates

NOT VOTING—15

Burton, Calif.	Kling, Calif.	Passman
Hagan	Kluczynski	Rarick
Hays	McMillan	Scheuer
Hungate	Mathias, Md.	Whitener
Karth	Miller, Calif.	Wilson, Bob

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

On this vote:

Mr. Kluczynski for, with Mr. Scheuer against.

Mr. Hagan for, with Mr. Burton of California against.

Until further notice:

Mr. Whitener with Mr. Mathias of Maryland.

Mr. Miller of California with Mr. Bob Wilson.

Mr. Rarick with Mr. King of California.

Mr. Passman with Mr. Hays.

Mr. Karth with Mr. Hungate.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GENERAL LEAVE TO EXTEND

Mr. WILLIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the bill H.R. 421, just passed, and to include extraneous matter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. ALBERT). Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

CONGRESSMAN FEIGHAN URGES
FULL USE OF \$450,000,000 FOR WATER POLLUTION

(Mr. FEIGHAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. FEIGHAN. Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge members of the Appropriations Committee to reject the drastic reduction in waste water treatment plant construction grants requested in the administration's fiscal year 1968 budget. The Bureau of the Budget has requested that the \$450,000,000 authorized by the Clean Water Restoration Act of 1966 be reduced to \$200,000,000. The proponents of this reduction attribute it to our very costly involvement in Southeast Asia. Their position would be much more tenable if other seemingly less important programs were not going forward. For instance, the administration is still asking for a substantial increase of \$80 million for fiscal year 1968 for the highway beautification program. Unquestionably, the latter is a most worthwhile program. However, the crucial question is one of priority based upon importance to our Nation. Few problems confront our modern society that are as tremendously critical as water pollution.

Presently, the Ohio Legislature is considering the issuance of bonds that would provide several hundred million dollars for construction of waste water treatment plants. The Ohio Legislature is counting on Federal aid to help them clean up the terrible pollution infecting the once clear Lake Erie as well as the many rivers flowing into it. Moreover, Ohio has submitted comprehensive water quality standards to the Federal Water Control Administration. Public sentiment toward the abatement of water pollution is high. Many industries in the Lake Erie Basin have submitted time schedules for the treatment of industrial effluents. With the combined concern and coordinated effort of the State, the municipalities, private industry, and the citizenry, Ohio is engaged in an all-out attempt to save its waterways.

Cutting the authorization will have grave effects on the efforts of Ohio as well as the efforts of many other States. Under the Federal act, the Secretary is authorized to make grants for the construction of necessary treatment works to prevent the discharge of untreated or inadequately treated waste into any waters. The percentage of Federal contribution increases with the degree of State participation. When a State issues clean water bonds, it anticipates satisfying the Federal requirements for each project and thus receiving the Federal grant. However, with the reduction in appropriations, the Federal Government will not have sufficient funds to meet its percentage contribution, as set forth in the act. Thus, the percentages of available Federal money reflected by the Clean Water Restoration Act will be totally misleading, because sufficient money will not actually exist. Unless the \$250,000,000 is restored, the States will be placed in the awkward position of issuing bonds in reliance on the Federal Government paying a certain percentage

share, and then not having the money to erect all the planned facilities because the Federal Government could not pay its share. Such action on the part of the Federal Government will clearly thwart the efforts of State and local officials.

Furthermore, as a result of inadequate funding, the applicant will have virtually no idea of how much money it will receive from the Federal agency. The essential question, namely to what degree the Federal Government will fulfill its financial obligation, will stifle initiative and momentum. The applicant must have some idea of what it will receive as a Federal grant before it can afford to embark on an expensive program. Delay will occur as the cost of building rises approximately 4 percent annually and the war against pollution slows down.

The harmful effects of reducing the appropriations can be prevented only through a restoration of the appropriations to the original \$450,000,000 figure. It is senseless to frustrate the progress made over the past few years and the plans for the future. The interest and the desire to fight pollution has finally been activated on all levels. This is the time to push forward with renewed vigor, not the time to slacken our efforts. Pollution must be stopped now, or the task will be insurmountable in the future.

Therefore, I implore each of my colleagues on the Appropriations Committee to do his utmost to restore these funds.

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TRAINING OF ARAB NATION MILITARY PERSONNEL

(Mr. WOLFF asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous matter.)

Mr. WOLFF. Mr. Speaker, Monday I came before the House to alert the Members to the fact that the United States is continuing to recklessly provide military training to pilots and ground personnel from nine Arab nations.

I am shocked and appalled to discover that four of the Arab nations receiving U.S. military assistance have severed diplomatic relations with the United States. These nations have ordered our diplomats home and we give their military a home.

I should add that my investigation was made difficult by an inability to get accurate answers from the Department of Defense.

I am amazed by the Defense Department's statement that the training of those in the program will not be suspended.

The facts are easy to understand—the policy of the Department of Defense is not. Military assistance to the Arab nations involved must be halted immediately. They have allied themselves with the Soviet Union; they have made clear their antagonism to the United States.

That we are continuing to provide military aid to these countries is a breach of security and it is so incredulous as to be almost ludicrous.

Because of my deep concern regarding the phase of our military assistance pro-

gram that provides aid to Arab nations, I have continued to investigate this matter to gather specific information.

Although disappointed by the difficulty I had in getting this information, which should be part of the public record, from the Department of Defense, I sought, and was eventually able to gather, details on the size of existing military training programs for Arab pilots and technical personnel. Ready access to correct information be available to Members of Congress at all times.

The Arab countries that are continuing to receive U.S. military assistance, the number of pilots and total number of ground personnel, and technicians, involved is as follows: Iraq, no pilots, eight men; Jordan, 24 pilots, 57 men; Lebanon, no pilots, six men; Libya, no pilots, 45 men; Morocco, 10 pilots, 154 men; Saudi Arabia, seven pilots, 65 men; the Sudan, three pilots, 12 men; Syria, no pilots, one man; and Tunisia, no pilots, seven men. That is a total of 355 military men from nine Arab countries; 44 of the men are pilots receiving training identical to that received by American pilots.

What is most striking and depressing is that Iraq, Libya, and Sudan and Syria have broken off diplomatic relations with the United States. Does our Defense Department not realize what it means to break diplomatic relations? Are we in the habit of aiding our enemies to fight our allies?

Also relevant here is that Lebanon has declared the U.S. Ambassador to that country persona non grata and asked him to leave Lebanon.

I am stunned by a statement by a Defense Department spokesman that there are no plans to discontinue the present programs. The only recognition by the Defense Department of this absurd situation is a plan not to accept additional trainees from the countries that have broken diplomatic relations. This is an insufficient token gesture after the damage is done. And the Defense Department spokesman conspicuously avoided mentioning future plans for the training of airmen from antagonistic countries that have not severed diplomatic ties. Training programs involving men from these countries must also be halted and not renewed.

The unhappy situation is all too clear. We are militarily aiding our adversaries, making available vital security information, and thus I have asked the House Armed Services Committee to investigate this phase of our military assistance program since it is a flagrant violation of our national security.

The Arab nations involved have made clear in word and deed their hostility to the United States. That we are continuing to give that aid is most unfortunate and unwise.

FACTS AND FIGURES REFUTE CRITICS OF RECLAMATION

(Mr. EDMONDSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record and to include a report prepared by Congressman KIRWAN.)

Mr. EDMONDSON. Mr. Speaker, the history of water resource development in

the United States is punctuated by criticism and doubts expressed loudly and frequently—sometimes by powerful interests.

The history of the success of our water resource development programs provides its own answer to the critics and doubters. This story of success is a tribute to men like our colleague, the gentleman from Ohio, the Honorable MICHAEL J. KIRWAN, who believe in water development and have the courage to push development programs in the face of doubt and criticism.

Congressman KIRWAN, drawing on his experience of more than 20 years as a member of the Public Works Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee—13 of those years as chairman—has prepared a report which outlines in detail the success of some of our greatest projects under the Federal reclamation program. The facts and figures in this report leave little room for meaningful criticism. They remove all reasonable doubt as to the wisdom of Congress in making these investments, which are being repaid to the American people—and to the U.S. Treasury—manifold.

Mr. Speaker, I would like to have Chairman KIRWAN's report appear in the Record. It is a tribute to a great program, and it is a valuable historical document based upon the experience of a great conservationist and a great American. I therefore include it at this point:

RECLAMATION—A GILT-EDGED NATIONAL INVESTMENT

As a Congressman and as an individual, I am interested in any proven proposition which yields many dollars worth of national wealth for every dollar invested. That is why I, though representing an industrial district in Ohio, am a believer in and a supporter of the Federal Reclamation program. For new wealth creates new purchasing power and a market for goods and services that is felt clear across the country. It is on such productivity that our economic stability and growth depend.

In the first place, nearly every dollar spent for Reclamation irrigation, power and municipal water purposes is being repaid in cold hard cash-on-the-barrelhead. Of the total Reclamation investment of \$8,173 million up to June 30, 1966, 89 percent is repayable, a good share of it with interest. No other Federal investment in our natural resources that I know of can show such a return. Only the investment charged to purposes which by national policy are non-reimbursable, is not repaid and that is a small portion of the total Reclamation picture.

But this is only part of the story. In addition to the repayment of construction costs, estimates indicate that cumulative Federal tax collections attributable to Reclamation projects in operation throughout the 17 Western States since 1940 total nearly \$7 billion. This is nearly 1.6 times the total Federal investment in completed and operating projects from which this added revenue comes. State and local governments have collected further great amounts. The ratio of benefits to expenditures, of course, will continue to grow because the expenditures on these projects have been made but the wealth productivity will continue to increase over the years.

But again this is only part of the story. Wealth productivity which makes possible such increased tax payments is the real story. Probably nowhere is the increased wealth productivity of the Reclamation investment more clearly illustrated than in an economic study recently completed by Washington

State University of the Columbia Basin project.

This study compared major economic indicators per 10,000 acres of irrigated cropland on this project which received its first water in 1948 with an adjoining dry farm area. The study showed that the irrigated area had a population 17 times greater than the dryland area, the number of business establishments also was 17 times greater and the number of workers exceeded the dryland area by a ratio of 22 to 1.

Wages paid in the project area in 1963 totaled \$2,170,000 per 10,000 acres of cropland as against \$110,000 for the comparison area. The assessed property valuation of the irrigated area was \$2.57 million per 10,000 acres of cropland as against \$400,000 for the comparison area, even though the property values in the irrigated area were below those in the comparison area before water reached the land.

I say also that I am proud of the role I have played in the development of Reclamation. When the Reclamation Act was passed back in 1902 and signed into law by a great Conservation President, Theodore Roosevelt, there was a flurry of authorizations which resulted in construction of such great projects as the Salt River in Arizona, the North Platte in Nebraska and Wyoming, the Boise and Minidoka in Idaho, the Yakima in Washington State, the Klamath in Oregon and California, the Newlands in Nevada, and others.

But then Reclamation went into the doldrums during World War I and in the decade and a half thereafter with little more being accomplished than these few early projects. It took the vision and drive of another great Conservationist President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to get Reclamation really underway again. By a stroke of the pen he authorized the start of Grand Coulee dam and that dam, today, is the keystone of the Columbia Basin project, the benefits of which I have recited briefly to you. The Central Valley project of California is another instance of his positive action which was paid off many, many times over for the investment.

Up until 1933, when FDR took over, only \$286 million had been appropriated to Reclamation. Since then appropriations totaling \$5 billion have been made for construction purposes and I reiterate that these represent the best investment in the economic future of our whole nation that we could possibly have made.

Most of that time I have been on the Appropriations Committee and I have a great sense of personal satisfaction in the accomplishments of the Bureau. I have made it my business to keep in touch personally with the progress of Reclamation and I can tell you that it pays to invest in the conservation and development of our resources.

To go back to the Columbia Basin project, there were nearly 120,000 carloads of outbound freight generated from this project between 1950 and 1962. During this same period, 59,989 carloads of incoming goods, were shipped back into the project area from every geographic area of the nation, including many from my own state and district and those of most of you. They were paid for by the increased purchasing power generated by the wealth productivity of this new Reclamation project.

Irrigation, of course, is only one of the multi-benefits of the national investment in Reclamation. Hydropower from Reclamation dams has been a prime factor in the industrial development of the West, thereby creating new markets, new areas of expansion in our national economy. In a single recent year, the Bureau of Reclamation marketed nearly 38 billion kilowatt hours of electricity under 449 contracts with public and private utilities and government agencies of all kinds. This power brought in \$115 million dollars of revenue in a single year and I remind you